November 2002

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF JAPAN FOR CATTLE (OTHER THAN CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER) EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The cattle must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate must contain the names and addresses of the consignor/exporter, consignee/importer, premises where the animals were raised, premises where the animals were born, and complete identification of the animals. The certificate must also contain the following certification statements and the dates and results of the indicated testing.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and lumpy skin disease.

2. The cattle for export meet the following conditions with respect to Johne's disease:

a. There has been no clinical, microbiological, or serological evidence of Johne's disease on the premises on which the cattle were born and/or raised for at least 5 years prior to shipment of the cattle to Japan. [See Other Information Statement No. 5.]

b. In addition to the ELISA conducted during USDA-approved export isolation, the cattle for export were tested by ELISA between 30 and 70 days prior to shipment, with all results negative, and from the time of this testing were kept isolated from all animals of a lower test status.

c. The cattle for export were tested with negative results by [delete that which does not apply] EITHER fecal culture within 6 months prior to shipment OR intradermal caudal fold test using Johnin or avian PPD between 30 and 70 days prior to shipment; from the time of this testing, the cattle were kept isolated from all animals of a lower test status.

d. The cattle for export must show no clinical signs of Johne's disease on the day of shipment.

3. The herd(s) of origin of the cattle for export is free of brucellosis and tuberculosis.

4. No case of vesicular stomatitis has been reported in the county of origin in the 6 months prior to export.

5. The cattle for export were isolated for at least 7 days in a USDA-approved isolation facility at_____(name and address) from_____(date) to the time of movement to the port of embarkation. The cattle were inspected before and during the isolation period and found free of signs of infectious disease.

6. During USDA-approved export isolation, on_____(date), the cattle were treated with_____, a product effective against encysted heel fly (Hypoderma spp.) larvae.

7. During USDA-approved export isolation, on_____(date), the cattle were treated for Leptospira serovars with long-acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg. [Delete this statement if the animals were tested for leptospirosis as prescribed below.]

8. The cattle for export were transported from the farm(s) of origin to the USDA-approved isolation facility, and are to be transported from the USDA-approved isolation facility to the port of embarkation and on to Japan, in vehicles (e.g., trucks, ships, aircraft) cleaned and disinfected with a USDA-approved disinfectant and containing no animals other than those of this consignment.

9. All feed and bedding used during USDA-approved export isolation was, and any feed and bedding used at the port of embarkation and on the ship or aircraft to Japan will be, wholesome and suitable for the animals concerned.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The cattle for export must be tested as prescribed below. All test results must be conducted during USDA-approved export isolation except as otherwise noted. All tests must be negative except as noted for bovine virus diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

1. Tuberculosis:	Intradermal caudal fold (IDCF) test using bovine PPD tuberculin on the farm of origin 20-60 days prior to USDA-approved export isolation.
2. Johne's disease:	ELISA - 30-70 days prior to shipment. AND ELISA - during USDA-approved export isolation. AND EITHER Fecal culture - within 6 months of shipment. OR IDCF test using Johnin or avian PPD - 30-70 days prior to shipment.
3. Brucellosis:	Standard tube test at a 1:50 dilution.

4. Anaplasmosis: Complement fixation (CF) test at a 1:5 dilution.

*5. Leptospirosis: Agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for L. pomona.

*Not required if Certification Statement No. 7 is made.

6. Bluetongue: CF test at a 1:5 dilution.

7. Vibrosis and Trichomoniasis: Direct microscopic examination of genital smear

8. Vesicular stomatitis: CF test at a 1:5 dilution OR serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:8 dilution.

9. Enzootic bovine leukosis: ELISA OR agar-gel immunodiffusion test - during, or not more than 30 days prior to, USDA-approved export isolation.

**10. Bovine virus diarrhea:

a. SN test positive at 1:8 or greater followed by a second SN test 3 to 5 weeks later with no significant rise in titer. [See Other Information Statement No. 4.]

OR

b. SN test negative at 1:8 followed by a negative virus isolation test.

**The initial SN test in (a) or the SN test in (b) may be conducted prior to USDA-approved export isolation.

11. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR): SN test negative at a dilution of 1:2 during USDA-approved export isolation.

OR

SN test negative at a dilution of 1:2 followed by vaccination for IBR 3 to 4 weeks prior to export.

OR

Two SN tests 3 to 5 weeks apart, with no significant rise in titer. [See Other Information Statement No. 4.] The sample for the second test must be collected during USDA-approved export isolation. If the cattle have been vaccinated against IBR, the date of vaccination (month and year), type of vaccine used, and route of administration should be noted.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. The export isolation facility must be inspected and approved by USDA prior to use.

2. The cattle must be transported directly to Japan (no transit of or transshipment through other countries allowed).

3. Japan prefers that cattle have no history of vaccination for brucellosis. If one or more of the animals has been vaccinated, the date of vaccination for each must be noted on the health certificate.

4. "No significant rise in titer" means less than a four-fold increase in titer from the first test to the second. [Note: The simplest method for determining a four-fold increase is to multiply the initial titer by four, e.g., 1:4 x 4 = 1:16.]

5. Certification Statement No. 2.a. is to be interpreted to mean that: "Only simultaneous existence of all three forms of evidence, viz., clinical, microbiological, and serological, will disqualify an animal for export from a given herd. The existence of one or two of the three forms will not disqualify an animal."

EXPORT CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate a completed VS Form 17-37, "Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals," showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.

2. The name and address of the consignee.

3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.

4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORTATION OF CATTLE (OTHER THAN CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER) TO JAPAN

Exporting Country: United States of America

Ministry: United States Department of Agriculture

Territorial Veterinary Service:_____
(State)

I. Animal Identification: See attached sheet.

II. Name and address of exporter:_____
_____

III. Name(s) and address(es) of premises where cattle were raised:_____
_____
_____
_____

IV. Name and address of premises where cattle were born:_____
_____

V. Name and address of importer:_____
_____

VI. Name and address of USDA-approved export isolation facility:_____
_____

VII. Certification Statements

The undersigned official accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following in relation to the animals described above:

A. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and lumpy skin disease.

B. The cattle for export meet the following conditions with respect to Johne's disease:

1. The has been no clinical, microbiological, or serological evidence of Johne's disease on the premises on which the cattle were born and/or raised for at least 5 years prior to shipment.

2. In addition to the ELISA conducted during USDA-approved export isolation, the cattle for export were tested by ELISA between 30 and 70 days prior to shipment, with all results negative, and from the time of this testing were kept isolated from all animals of a lower test status.

3. The cattle for export were tested with negative results by [delete that which is not applicable] EITHER fecal culture within 6 months prior to shipment OR intradermal caudal fold test using Johnin or avian PPD between 30 and 70 prior to shipment; from the time of this testing, the cattle were kept isolated from all animals of a lower test status.

4. The cattle for export must show no clinical signs of Johne's disease on the day of shipment.

C. The herds of origin of the cattle for export are free of brucellosis and tuberculosis.

D. No case of vesicular stomatitis has been reported in the county of origin in the 6 months prior to export

E. The cattle for export were isolated for at least 7 days in a USDA-approved isolation facility at_____(name and address) from_____(date) to the time of movement to the port of embarkation. The animals were inspected before and during the isolation period and found free of signs of infectious disease.

F. During USDA-approved export isolation, on_____(date), the cattle were treated with_____, a product effective against encysted heel fly (Hypoderma spp.) larvae.

G. During USDA-approved export isolation, on_____(date), the cattle for export were treated against Leptospira serovars with long-acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg. [Delete this statement if the cattle were tested for leptospirosis as prescribed below.]

H. The cattle for export were transported from the farm of origin to the USDA-approved export isolation facility, and are to be transported from the USDA-approved export isolation facility to the port of embarkation and on to Japan, in vehicles (e.g., trucks, ships, aircraft) cleaned and disinfected with a USDA-approved disinfectant and containing no animals other than those of this consignment.

I. All feed and bedding used during USDA-approved export isolation was, and any feed and bedding used at the port of embarkation and on the ship or aircraft to Japan will be, wholesome and suitable for the animals concerned.

VIII. Test Requirements

The cattle for export were tested as prescribed below. All tests were conducted during USDA-approved export isolation except as otherwise noted. All tests were negative [delete rest of sentence if not applicable] except as noted for bovine virus diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

DISEASE	TEST	DATE
A. Tuberculosis:	Intradermal caudal fold (IDCF) test using bovine PPD tuberculin on the farm of origin 20-60 days prior to USDA-approved export isolation.	_____
B. Johne's disease:	ELISA - 30-70 days prior to shipment.	_____
	AND	
	ELISA.	_____
	AND EITHER	
	Fecal culture - within 6 months of shipment.	_____
	OR	
	IDCF test using Johnin or avian PPD - 30-70 days prior to shipment.	_____
C. Brucellosis:	Standard tube test at a 1:50 dilution.	_____
D. Anaplasmosis:	Complement fixation (CF) test at a 1:5 dilution.	_____
***E.** Leptospirosis:	Agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for L. pomona.	_____

*Not required if the animals were treated as described above (see Certification Statement G).

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.

F. Bluetongue:	CF test at a 1:5 dilution.	_____
G. Vibriosis and Trichomoniasis:	Direct microscopic examination of genital smear.	_____
H. Vesicular stomatitis:	CF test at a 1:5 dilution OR serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:8 dilution	_____
I. Enzootic bovine leukosis:	ELISA OR agar-gel immunodiffusion test	_____

J. Bovine virus diarrhea: SN test positive at a dilution of 1:8 or greater followed by a second SN test 3 to 5 weeks later with no significant rise in titer. The sample for the second test was collected during USDA-approved export isolation.

Date of first test_____; titer_____

Date of second test_____; titer_____

OR

SN test negative at a dilution of 1:8 followed by a negative virus isolation test. The sample for the virus isolation test was collected during USDA-approved export isolation.

Date of SN test_____

Date of virus isolation test_____

K. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR): SN test negative at a dilution of 1:2 during USDA-approved export isolation.

Date of test_____

OR

SN test negative at a dilution of 1:2 followed by vaccination for IBR 3 to 4 weeks prior to shipment.

Date of test_____

Date of vaccination_____; vaccine type_____

Route of vaccine administration_____

OR

Two SN tests 3 to 5 weeks apart with no significant rise in titer. The sample for the second test was collected during USDA-approved export isolation. [If the cattle have a history of vaccination for IBR, list the date of vaccination (month and year), type of vaccine, and route of administration.]

Date of first test_____; titer_____

Date of second test_____; titer_____

Name of issuing accredited veterinarian	Signature of issuing accredited veterinarian	Date

Name of endorsing Federal veterinarian	Signature of endorsing Federal veterinarian	Date and Stamp

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.

Attachment

Animal Identification

BREED	SEX	AGE (mos.)	RT. EARTAG NO.	LT. EARTAG NO.	OTHER IDENTIFICATION